

IV-4.8 BMP S1.80 EMERGENCY SPILL CLEANUP PLANS

Owners of facilities engaged in storing, processing, or refining oil and/or oil products are required by Federal Law to have a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCC). Owners of businesses that produce Dangerous Wastes are required by State Law to have a spill cleanup plan. These businesses should also refer to R.7 in Chapter IV-5.

The businesses and public agencies identified in Chapters IV-2 and IV-3 of this manual that are required to have an Emergency Spill Cleanup Plan shall follow these general guidelines in its preparation.

1. The first part of the plan shall contain a description of the facility including the owner's name and address, the nature of the facility activity and the general types of chemicals used in the facility.
2. The plan shall contain a site plan showing the location of storage areas for chemicals, the locations of storm drains, and the direction of slopes towards those drains, and the location and description of any devices to stop spills from leaving the site such as positive control valves.
3. The plan shall describe notification procedures to be used in the event of a spill, such as key personnel, and agencies such as Ecology and the local Sewer Authority.
4. The plan shall provide instructions regarding cleanup procedures.
5. The owner shall have a designated person with overall spill response cleanup responsibility.
6. Key personnel shall be trained in the use of this plan. All employees should have basic knowledge of spill control procedures.
7. A summary of the plan shall be written and posted at appropriate points in the building, identifying the spill cleanup coordinators, location of cleanup kits, and phone numbers of regulatory agencies to be contacted in the event of a spill.
8. Cleanup of spills shall begin immediately. No emulsifier or dispersant shall be used.
9. In fueling areas: absorbent should be packaged in small bags for easy use and small drums should be available for storage of absorbent and/or used absorbent.
10. Absorbent material shall not be washed down the floor drain or storm sewer.
11. Emergency spill containment and cleanup kit(s) shall be located at the facility site. The contents of the kit shall be appropriate to the type and quantities of chemical liquids stored at the facility. The kit might contain appropriately lined drums, absorbent pads, and granular or powdered materials for neutralizing acids or alkaline liquids. Kits should be deployed in a manner that allows rapid access and use by employees. This plan shall be updated regularly.
12. Ecology and the local Sewer Authority shall be notified immediately if the spill may reach sanitary or storm sewers, or surface water.

IV-4.9 BMP 51.90 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT/INTEGRATED PEST¹ MANAGEMENT

Two very different types of vegetation management are used by businesses. The first type of management is necessary for businesses such as public and private utilities. Their need is to minimize the growth of vegetation in undesirable locations such as utility corridors. Other businesses, such as public and private golf courses and parks need to manage desirable vegetation for luxuriant growth and beauty. Many businesses have at least a minimal amount of landscaping around their building that they wish to maintain.

In short, one type of business wants to minimize the presence of vegetation where the other wishes to maximize it. Both types of businesses, whether using herbicides to be rid of undesirable vegetation, pesticides to reduce pest infestations or fertilizers to promote vegetative growth need to implement these practices in an intelligent, environmentally sound fashion.

PRACTICES FOR BUSINESSES WISHING TO PROMOTE PLANT GROWTH

Seeding and Planting BMPs

Businesses who wish to use temporary or permanent seeding, or who intend to plant vegetation should refer to the following BMPs found in Volume II, Erosion and Sediment Control:

BMP E1.10 Temporary Seeding

BMP E1.15 Mulching and Matting

BMP E1.20 Clear Plastic Covering

BMP E1.35 Permanent Seeding and Planting

BMP E1.40 Sodding

These BMPs provide information on grass mixtures, temporary and permanent seeding, maintenance of a recently planted area and fertilizer application rates.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a long-term, ecologically based systems approach to controlling pest populations that utilizes a needs assessment based on decision-making criteria. IPM maximizes reliance on natural pest controls. IPM has two fundamental aims. The first is to steer pesticide² use away from prophylactic, broad spectrum use towards optimized selective use, using the various IPM components to guide decision-making and achieve an economically justifiable income. The second is to recognize that the non-economic consequences of pest control (and not just pesticide use) may be harmful to the environment, and so pesticide inputs should be reduced and natural controls maximized in order to minimize the environmental side effects (1).

Integrated control is a pest management system that utilizes all suitable techniques either to reduce pest populations and maintain them at levels below those causing economic injury, or to so manipulate the populations that they are prevented from causing such injury.

¹ As used in this BMP, pest is defined to mean any agent, whether insect, fungal, bacterial or vegetation which causes damage or as in the case of weeds, is in the wrong place at the wrong time.

² As used here, the term pesticide includes those chemicals commonly known as pesticides, rodenticides, fungicides, nematocides and herbicides unless otherwise specifically indicated.